

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SUBJECT The Establishment of an Autonomous Mongolian
 Government under Prince Te

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1. On 5 August 1949 an Assembly was convened by Prince Te at Tingyuanying, Ninghsia Province, for the purpose of creating a new independent Mongol government. Over 175 delegates were present, representing almost all of the tribes and banners of Inner Mongolia. Shortly after the meeting opened, it was apparent that the delegates were divided into three factions. The first of these, headed by Prince Te, was mainly made up of young Mongols, adherents of the Mongol Racial Movement. This group favored a radical political program in terms of a fairly complete break with the Nationalist Government, and also favored as rapid attainment of independence as possible. The second group, headed by HO Chao-lin of the CC Clique, although numerically small was greatly strengthened by the adherence of Prince Te, who presently has more economic and military resources than any other of the Mongol leaders. This group favored a continued close attachment with the Nationalist Government, and was generally opposed to independence. The third group, comprising the bulk of the delegates, appeared to be leaderless. In general, this group voted with Prince Te and his supporters. Although Prince Te had a majority of the delegates with him, the decisions reached by the Assembly, particularly as regards election to office in the new government, represented compromises in which the superior power of Prince Te was at least tacitly recognized.
2. At the opening meeting of the Assembly, the delegates elected a Presidium with eight members: Prince Te, Prince Ta, WU Ho-ling, LI Shou-hsin, Ukudui (WU Ku-t'ing), PAI Hai-feng, Jirgalang (TE Ku-lin), Jirgalang (CHI Chih-hsiang) and PA Wen-chun. At the same time there was elected an Advisory Council with thirty-one members, of whom twenty-one were young Racial Movement Mongols. The chairman of the Council was WU Ho-ling, and the Vice-Chairman was Erdenipato*, a Mongol Racial Movement member from Alashan. Finally, a seven-man Drafting Committee was elected. This last body prepared electoral laws, recall laws, tables of organization and so on, together with a statement to be issued by the first elected chairman of the new government.
3. When the drafting committee had finished, its work was reviewed and passed by the Assembly. An attempt by the CC Clique to seek Central Government approbation for the formation of a new government was defeated.

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4. The Assembly then elected Prince Te as Chairman of the new government, and Prince Ta as Vice-Chairman, PA Wen-chun of the Tumet Special Banner as Secretary and CHI Chih-hsiang as Vice-Secretary. The function of the Secretary is roughly that of a Prime Minister.

5. Four Ministries were also formed, and their personnel chosen as follows:

- a. Interior - HO Chao-lin, Chairman
- b. Education - Rinchinsengge (Prince Lin), Chairman
- c. Economics - Uljiboyan, Chairman
- d. Finance - Shongnodongdob (Prince Hsiung), Chairman

Prince Ta was dissatisfied with the results of these elections, and wanted more posts for his advisors. Prince Te agreed and in mid-August the two leaders were negotiating these points.

6. A Peace Preservation Committee was also elected with Prince Ta as Chairman and PAI Hai-feng, Ukudui and LI Shou-hsin as members.
7. Finally, a Political Affairs Committee was formed, with a membership of nine to eleven members. The chiefs of the four Ministries are concurrently members of this Committee, and its chairman is the (head of the) Government. The remaining members are to be chosen by the Assembly.
8. On 10 August 1949, because of the nearness of Communist forces to Tingyuanying, the Assembly decided on a different site for the capital of the new government. The place chosen was Patanchijung, in the northern part of the Alashan range, some twelve (12) days journey by camel from Tingyuanying.

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